

For Governor,  
**ASHBURN P. WILLARD, of White.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.**  
For Secretary of State,  
**DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.**  
For Auditor of State,  
**JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.**  
For Treasurer,  
**AQUILA JONES, of Bartholomew.**  
For Attorney General,  
**JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.**  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**WILLIAM C. LARABEE, of Putnam.**  
For Clerk of Supreme Court,  
**WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.**  
For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,  
**GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.**

**Valdictory.**  
With the present number, my connection with the Sentinel as an editor and proprietor, ceases. This announcement, so soon after coming into the concern, will be unexpected to most of our readers, and needs explanation. That explanation I now propose to give, as briefly as may be.

It is well known to some, though not of course to the friends of the paper generally, that I came to it very reluctantly, and at the urgent and long-continued solicitation of my prominent Democrats, who thought my experience in the printing business would be valuable to the paper in putting the central organ upon a firmer footing, financially, than it had been for some time past. I was pressed upon me also as a reason why I should do so, that in that case my worthy friend Mr. Norman would consent to assume the position of principal editor of the Sentinel, an arrangement which would evidently be highly acceptable and beneficial to the party. He had made a reputation in another field which seemed promisingly to point him out as the man for the place. He had been my early friend in our more youthful days, and the association in the present enterprise promised to be both pleasant and profitable. I feel free to confess, too, that the memory of an early resolve may have had something to do in turning the scale. I came to Indianapolis seven years ago, a stranger, without social advantages, and worse than penury. I was met with opposition and persecution from the printers then here; and I determined, that if I lived, I would one day stand at the head of the profession in this city, and in the State. There are a few yet here who can witness with patience and perseverance I pursued this ambition through many years of toil. But that feeling, as I have said, is now a thing of the past. I find that I have nothing to do in this desirable; and my only ambition is to spend the remainder of my life in quiet retirement, and to deserve and retain the esteem of the friends whom I have been so fortunate as to make.

I hesitated, from the fear that my health had become so far impaired by severe application to printing-office labor heretofore, that it was unsafe again to enter upon this employment. I, however, yielded my own convictions of duty to those of my too kind and partial friends who meant to do me a kindness in this matter, and entered, with many fears and misgivings as to my ability to meet the expectations of the public, upon the duties of the position which I now gladly surrender. I was at once convinced that my first impressions as to the influence of close connection upon my health were correct, and that it was necessary to abandon the enterprise. In doing so I regret that the step which I have deemed it necessary to take, may have had some influence in determining my talented associate to retire also. He has, however, other reasons, which will be present in another place. But I am glad to know that the party will have the benefit of his accomplished pen in another editorial field. For myself, I believe and trust that this is my final leave-taking of editorial and printing-office life forever.

We do not leave the Sentinel for want of pecuniary profit. In our hands it has been a paying concern, having at the close of every week, a surplus of cash, after meeting all expenses. But it has never yet received near the patronage which the capital and labor required to run it, ought to command. I hope that all our party friends in the State will look to this thing, and see to it that the paper has a largely increased support.

It affords the highest satisfaction that we are enabled to leave the paper in good hands. The new proprietors, Messrs. Wm. C. LARABEE and CHARLES W. COTTON are worthy the confidence and liberal support of the party. The names of Prof. LARABEE are familiar as household words in Indiana, and in the Western States. His education and ability as a writer, his age and experience, his general acquaintance with the people of the State, his large acquisitions in literature, and knowledge of the history of the State and nation, and his sound democracy, eminently qualify him for the chief editorship of the leading Democratic journal of Indiana. His accession cannot but be warmly received by the party. With Mr. COTTON, the readers of the Sentinel are well acquainted, and he needs no introduction to them. He has skill, industry, and tact, as a writer and printer; and will bring to the enterprise an enthusiasm and spirit which I have lost.

I hope no one will suppose that I abandon this place on account of any "grievances" or "heart-burnings." I have none. On the contrary, satisfied that the Democratic party is the only national, conservative party in the country, and that it is the only hope of the Constitution and the Union, of the States, I shall cling to its organization, vote for the nominees of its regularly constituted conventions, and labor for its success, while there is anything of it left to labor for.

And now, with a sense of relief, and a lightness of heart, which I have not known since I consented to entertain the subject of entering upon this enterprise, I wish the Sentinel and Democracy God speed, and my friends adieu.  
JOHN S. SPANN.

cautions for the position; I was connected by ties of gratitude and friendship with a community which had sustained me in my youthful efforts as an editor, and to whom I owed everything that I was; and lastly, one whose wishes I had not to disregard was opposed to leaving friends and relatives to reside in a place in which she would be almost an entire stranger. But circumstances having changed, I was finally induced to abandon the place which I then occupied, and, in connection with Mr. Spann, to assume the management of the Sentinel. I may here say, too, that the consideration of having the advantage of the business and financial talent of this gentleman in the concern, was the leading inducement for changing my determination and according to the wishes of my two partial friends. But the brief experience I have had has served to convince me that my own first impressions were correct. Whatever qualifications I may possess as an editor, I am satisfied that this is not the point at which I can exercise them most successfully and advantageously to the Democratic party.

It is expected that an editor at Indianapolis shall be extremely circumspect in the expression of his opinions as to men and things. He is aware that he will be looked upon as too radical and commit the party to measures of doubtful propriety or popularity; while the ardent and enthusiastic are impatient if their party "organ," as the Sentinel is styled, is not at least a decade ahead of the times. Accustomed to write from the impulse of the moment and to express my own convictions of right and wrong, without considering the immediate bearing they may have on the position of this or that politician, or how each prominent member of our party may be affected by the expression of my own views, this restraint is to me peculiarly annoying. By these remarks no personal allusion is intended. I am not aware that any serious exceptions have been taken to the manner of conducting the paper since it has been under my charge as principal editor. But the tendency is I have stated.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it proper to follow the example which a regard for health has compelled my partner to set, and retire from the concern. Our associations, too, formed during a period of nine years, have proved stronger than the revival of those of more youthful days. I leave the paper cheerfully and voluntarily, and against what I know is the disinterested advice and candid opinion of many warm friends. I thank them for their good opinion of my ability to serve the party, but justice to myself and the party with which I am proud to act, seems to me to demand that it should be transferred to those who can bring to it more enthusiasm and more energy. In pursuing this course I am aware that I sacrifice the most flattering pecuniary prospects, and also that which men of my age regard as little less important, because it appears to their vanity and ambition—the hope of acquiring a widespread professional reputation, and consequent influence. But the advocacy of Democratic principles has ever been to me a labor of love, and now, on the eve of an important contest, when the black cloud of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism is lowering over us, it would be criminal in any Democrat to fold his arms and listlessly await till the gathering storm shall burst. My poor abilities shall be exerted to uphold the glorious old Democratic banner, which now as ever, has inscribed upon its ample folds the words: **UPON US AND OUR OFFSPRING.** If the field of operations upon which I may enter be more circumscribed than that from which I now retire, I have the consolation of knowing that the wider field will be occupied by those better qualified to do it justice, and whose services might not otherwise be secured to the party.

To our readers I would say, give to our successors a cordial and generous support. They are worthy of it. Prof. Larabee will bring to the editorial columns of the Sentinel enthusiasm, learning, talent, and a large political experience. As a writer he has few or no superiors in the West. Mr. Cotton is also a spunky writer and a young gentleman of unquenchable energy, of which fact the readers of the Sentinel have already had ample proof.

From my late partner, whom I have known and esteemed for fifteen years, I part with no other feelings than those of kindness. To my brethren of the press who greeted my accession to the Sentinel, with so many expressions of kindness, I wish every success and prosperity. In Indianapolis I have formed many new and valued acquaintances, and have revived friendships which commenced more than twenty years ago, in school boy days. Their familiar faces bring up memories of events long since passed, but which time can never efface. The glistering tear starts to the eyelid as we call to mind some choice spirits, endeared by early associations, who have passed the dark valley and shadow of death, and who are now, as we fondly hope, singing the songs which the redeemed at God's right hand. Since I first came to Indianapolis, in 1854, many great and wonderful changes have occurred. Those who knew her then would scarcely recognize her now. Here and there a landmark of those early days is yet visible, but most of them have long since passed away. Bright and gratifying as has been the history of Indianapolis, the future which awaits her is still more glorious, if her citizens are but true to themselves and exhibit that wise liberality and public spirit which should characterize the people of a great and growing State. With the kindest wishes to all, I now retire from the place which I have occupied during so brief a period.

**J. B. NORMAN.**  
Since the above valdictory notice was put in type we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Larabee & Cotton have effected an arrangement with Major A. F. Morrison, by which the latter gentleman will assume the principal editorial control of the paper till after the Presidential election. This arrangement will unquestionably be highly satisfactory to the readers of the Sentinel and the Democracy of the State at large. Major Morrison was for many years editor of the leading Democratic paper in Indiana, and is thoroughly posted up in the political history of the State and nation. As an able, energetic writer on political topics he has few superiors. Under the guidance of his present partner, with those of his associates, the Sentinel will occupy a high and proud position among the leading Democratic papers of the country.  
S. & N.

**The New Albany Tribune** raps the Auditor of State over the knuckles for failing to comply with the law in relation to the publication of the reports of the condition of the free banks. The law requires that reports to be published in a newspaper in the place where the bank is located, as well as in an Indianapolis paper. The former provision, the Tribune says, has not generally been complied with.

**The free soil newspapers**, and newspapers with free soil sympathies, are making a great ado over what they call the tarring and feathering of an abolitionist named Joseph Brady, at Lexington, Ky. Now, the truth is, as Brady himself admits, that neither tar nor feathers was applied to him, nor was his head shaved. A pot of varnish was simply poured over his head, and he was advised to depart for a more frigid climate than that of Lexington. And what was the offence which brought upon Mr. Brady this manifestation of popular indignation? Why, it was the writing of a letter from Lexington to an abolition sheet in Ohio, in which he denounced the institution of slavery in the most violent terms, giving a false, or at least highly colored account of an auction sale of slaves on Christmas day, and recommending that the Episcopal church in Lexington be converted into a negro auction mart, the pastor to be the auctioneer.

Mr. Brady was a school teacher in Lexington. Although from the North, and known to be in principle opposed to the institution of slavery (as thousands of Southerners themselves are), he was entrusted with the education of the youth of the city, and treated with that generous confidence which every gentleman should endeavor to deserve. But did Mr. Brady show himself to be worthy of this confidence? We think not. We utterly condemn and abhor every thing in the shape of mob law. We think the circumstances which can justify mob violence must be of the most outrageous character, and we are far from justifying even the slightest punishment administered to Mr. Brady. But we cannot but regard that individual's conduct under all the circumstances as entirely inexcusable. If he did not like the institution of slavery, or did not choose to witness the disagreeable scenes which he describes, there were sixteen Northern States where his eyes and his feelings would be spared the indignity. He was not compelled to reside in Kentucky or in the South. But if he chose to reside there, and to accept employment from the people of the South, he was bound by every consideration of honor and of decency to abstain from intermeddling with their domestic institution, and most of all to refrain from using his position for the purpose of fanning the flames of discord and increasing the abolition fanaticism of the North. The action of the Lexington people, under the circumstances, is not at all singular. Kentucky has been, and is, infested with an army of abolition spies, principally from Ohio, who let no opportunity pass to steal and run off negroes. One of the plotters in this enterprise was the notorious Fairbank, who, having been captured, was sent to the penitentiary. By the clemency of a Kentucky Governor, he was pardoned; but he had not been long at liberty, before he was detected in his old tricks, and carrying on his exploits on a larger scale than ever. There are numerous others equally guilty, but who, being thoroughly and systematically organized, it has been found impossible to bring to punishment. These circumstances are certainly sufficient to exasperate the Kentuckians, and when they detected one in their midst who evidently sympathized with these depredators, it is not to be wondered at, however much it may be regretted, that they took the most summary means of compelling him to leave their State.

**The Hard and Soft.**  
The New York Journal of Commerce speaks as follows of the address of the Soft Shell branch of the New York Democracy, adopted at their late Convention at Syracuse: "It is full of patriotic sentiments, worthy of the palmist days of the Democracy. It endorses the principle of the Nebraska Law, and is severe in its denunciations against sectionalism. Whatever it lacks of the full measure of conservatism professed by the Hunkers, would follow as a matter of course if the latter would meet them as friends, instead of as enemies for a time, but now reconciled. What prevents such a reconciliation to-day? Not any substantial difference of principles, but personal resentments and animosity. A few leaders of the Hard and Soft, who are not, but who pretend to be, co-operating with their Democratic brethren in securing the ascendancy of such principles, they must needs play into the hands of the 'Black Republicans.' If it should please Providence to remove these few men by death or otherwise, the Democratic party in the State of New York would again become a unit, and therefore victorious. While they continue divided, nothing can await them but defeat and disgrace. In several other States the old fashioned Democracy are recovering their position. The States of Maine and Wisconsin have recently elected Governors of the right stamp, and Pennsylvania has recently chosen a conservative Democrat to the United States Senate. The Republicans have succeeded in only two States within the past six months, viz., Vermont and Ohio. It is doubtful if they carry any more. Evidently the whole scheme of Abolition Republicanism is a failure. Its dangerous character is truthfully portrayed in the Address before us. Let it be contemplated and abhorred."

**The True Democrat**, at Little Rock, is scourging the notorious Dr. Solon Borland, with terrible severity. The Democrat of the last issue says:  
"We have arranged Dr. Borland before this community for having used the influence of his newspaper to palm off a miserable woman, with whom he was indulging in an improper intimacy, as a *talented and companionable* friend of his. This is a gross insult, and this we charge against him, and dare him to plead 'not guilty.' It is a fact notorious in this city, and cannot be denied."  
This Borland is one of the fellows who became disgusted with what he called the "purport" of the Democratic party. So pure and holy was he that he could no longer associate with its members. It will be seen from the above that what Hiss is to the Northeast, Borland is to the Southwest. We doubt if, in the whole annals of licentiousness and criminality, the leading Know Nothings of our day ever had their parallel. If there is any vice of which they are not guilty, we are curious to know what it is. And these chaps, with Hiss and Borland at their head, have set out to reform the world!

**The Buffalo Know Nothings**, in consequence of having approved anti-Banks coins, pursued by Solomon G. Haven in Congress, and have appointed him their delegate to the Philadelphia National Council, of the 22d of February, naming also, Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency.  
The Know Nothings in the Cincinnati district have also held a meeting and passed resolutions sustaining Mr. Scott Harrison, in his scattering votes! Are the K. N.'s "scattering" party—or what do these things mean?

**A FORTUNE TELLING.**—In 1824, Martha A. Wells, then sixteen years of age, daughter of Alexander Wells, of Amherst, county, Virginia, left Virginia with one Spencer for one of the Western States. She has never been heard of since by any of her family. Her father recently died, and by his will she, if living, or her children, if she had any, are entitled to a portion of his fortune. Information is asked concerning her.

**SLAVE LAWS IN VIRGINIA.**—A memorial is about to be presented to the Legislature of Virginia, which proposes considerable alterations in the Slave Laws. These "Forbidding the separation of parents and children—recognizing the marriage of slaves—and allowing persons of color to be taught to read and write, so as to assist their moral and mental elevation."

**The Presidency—Mr. Bright.**  
The Boone County Pioneer, in placing the name of Hon. J. D. Bright at the head of its column as a candidate for the President, says: "We do this, not because we do not believe there are other good men standing prominently before the public in connection with that office—who possess equal energy, capacity, and integrity, and would fill the Executive chair with dignity and honor to the nation and to themselves; but because we believe that a large majority of the Democratic party, not only of this State of Indiana, but of the great, growing, and populous North-west, prefer Mr. Bright to any other man. They think that it is time that this section of the Union was represented in the Presidential mansion—that it is due their wealth, their population, their growing greatness, and their untiring devotion to the cause of Democracy; and they believe their noble Senator would prove a worthy representative. He is well known, not only to the people of Indiana, who have often placed their confidence in him, and never found that confidence misplaced, but to the people of the whole country, as a man of sterling integrity, of ability and energy, second to none, and of nerve undiminished—one who would steadily carry out the principles of the constitution in the administration of the affairs of the general government, uninfluenced by sectional or religious prejudices, and yielding not one 'tota' to faction. One who is ever ready to battle for the doctrines of our fathers, and the rights of the people—cheering the friends of the Constitution and of their country, and sternly rebuking the traitors and unionists who are making the air ring with their 'howlings' against our free institutions and our laws. The Democracy of Indiana have already declared that Mr. Bright is the man they would 'delight to honor.' They have honored him, and in so doing they have 'done honor' to themselves; and we believe that, should he receive the nomination of the convention which meets in Cincinnati in June next, they will again 'honor' him with the largest majority they have yet given any President. We call the name of Mr. Bright to our mast-head with pride; with still greater pride will we keep it there should he be selected as the standard bearer of the party in 1860. Should this not be the case however—should the people decide in favor of some other good national man we shall cheerfully acquiesce in that decision; and trust that we shall be found at our post, battling for the constitution of our fathers, the rights of the people, and the principles of the Democratic party—the great and eternal principles of *truth and justice.*"

**The Usury Laws in New Jersey.**—In the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a bill was introduced, which provides for a practical repeal of the usury laws as far as special contracts are concerned, which are to be made at any rate, for one year, the parties may agree upon; on the second year—whether the agreement runs by its terms over one year, or whether the debt remains unpaid—the rate is to be 7 per cent; for subsequent years 6 per cent. The law to go into effect May 1st, 1856, and to affect previous agreements, and to be the guide to the courts in computing interest on all sums in suits.

**An interesting forgery case** that had occupied the court for eleven days, was decided at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday. The name of the accused is Leventon Thomas. He is seventy-five years of age, is wealthy and possessed much influence in Washington county, where he resided. His avowed propensities led him to misrepresent, and forge, and sweep away the property of one McKelvie, through misrepresentations and forgery. The latter was one of the principal witnesses in the case. The jury after an absence of two hours returned a verdict of guilty.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A "FRIEND."**—On last Friday night, in Philadelphia, Prudence Ferguson, a member of the Society of Friends, committed suicide by taking laudanum. A few days before she had her neck muffled up, and assigned as the cause that she had a cold, but it was discovered after her death that she had attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, and, not succeeding, wrapped up her neck to hide the gash.

**The Detroit Free Press** states that last week a man, woman, and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh, drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore when the horse broke the ice, or, as is supposed by some, fell through an air hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment, and then all were swept away by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

**An aged mulatto woman**, known as Lucy Roberts, died at her residence in Market street, near Fourth, in Philadelphia. This woman, it is believed from ascertained dates of other events in her life, had reached the age of 106. She was the mother of fourteen children, the youngest of whom only is living, and he is an old man. She was the mother of these children at the period of the American revolution. This aged woman continued to support herself with washing clothes, till within the last year or two of her existence, since which time she has been bedridden. She retained her faculties and her strength till that period.

**RELIAR'S PANORAMA OF N. Y. CITY.**—This fine work of art, which was visited by thousands of our citizens, when on exhibition here, about one year since, will soon be exhibited at Indianapolis again. Also at Elkhart, Franklin, Shelbyville, Greensburg, Martinsville, Bloomington, Greensburg, Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Logansport, Peru, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville, Vincennes, and all the principal towns and cities in the State. We can assure our readers that this work is all the advertisement claims it to be. Mr. Albert Norton is agent for the work.

**Mr. John G. Saxs** failed to meet an engagement to lecture in Albany the other evening in consequence of the snow storm and the slow rate of speed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for which he was slightly censured by the Albany Evening Journal. Thereupon the Burlington Post wrote a note of explanation, in which, with characteristic humor, he says: "I had no motive to break the engagement, and every motive except a loco-motive, to keep it."

**Chinese Slaves.**—Several cargoes of Chinese slaves have recently arrived at Calao, and other ships are expected. A vessel, a short time since, landed five hundred and twelve persons, and had lost one hundred and twenty-two on the passage from Swatow. The mortality among them is very great. The cargo was sold in a few days to good advantage. The owners of farms in the Chinese slaves better workmen than others.

**Books of subscription** have been opened at Pittsburgh, with the view of raising means to improve the navigation of the Ohio river. It is stated that a concentration of effort of the Banks of Trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and perhaps St. Louis.

**A few days ago** some men were engaged in cleaning the snow from the sidewalk near Hoe's foundry, New York, and after digging away a bank of several feet deep, and sleeping quietly beside his bottle. He had taken lodgings on the walk the evening previous, and got snowed under. His breath had made a hole in the snow, and thus he was furnished with fresh air.

**The National Democratic Review.**  
G. P. Buell, Esq., Washington City.  
We have just received the first number of the above named periodical, published by Mr. G. P. Buell, formerly of this city, and editor of the well known Western Democratic Review, of which we presume, the present publication is intended to be the successor. In a mechanical point of view it can by no means compare with its predecessor, but in the variety of its contents it fully comes up to the merit of the latter. The following are the articles in the present number:  
The Political Situation; Thomas W. Donnell; Democritus; Mantel and Charlotte Conley; Practical Geography; The Presidency in 1856; The Post Office; The Ghost of Pine Run; Editor's Table.

Of these, "The Politics of America," and "The Presidency in '56," are evidently and unmistakably from the pen of the editor, together with a ray "Editor's Table," all of which bear those prominent features of style and matter for which the author is eminently conspicuous. Among other things the writer strongly contends against the practice of a double Presidential Term, in which he may be both right and wrong at the same time. This may seem paradoxical, but we apprehend our intelligent readers will easily comprehend our meaning. For our part we would cheerfully give a Washington and a Jackson, not only a single term, but if the people would it, a half dozen for the matter of that. In conclusion we hope the Review will live and thrive, and we have no doubt in the world but that, if brought to in Washington City.

**THE USURY LAWS IN NEW JERSEY.**—In the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a bill was introduced, which provides for a practical repeal of the usury laws as far as special contracts are concerned, which are to be made at any rate, for one year, the parties may agree upon; on the second year—whether the agreement runs by its terms over one year, or whether the debt remains unpaid—the rate is to be 7 per cent; for subsequent years 6 per cent. The law to go into effect May 1st, 1856, and to affect previous agreements, and to be the guide to the courts in computing interest on all sums in suits.

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Of these, "The Politics of America," and "The Presidency in '56," are evidently and unmistakably from the pen of the editor, together with a ray "Editor's Table," all of which bear those prominent features of style and matter for which the author is eminently conspicuous. Among other things the writer strongly contends against the practice of a double Presidential Term, in which he may be both right and wrong at the same time. This may seem paradoxical, but we apprehend our intelligent readers will easily comprehend our meaning. For our part we would cheerfully give a Washington and a Jackson, not only a single term, but if the people would it, a half dozen for the matter of that. In conclusion we hope the Review will live and thrive, and we have no doubt in the world but that, if brought to in Washington City.

**THE USURY LAWS IN NEW JERSEY.**—In the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a bill was introduced, which provides for a practical repeal of the usury laws as far as special contracts are concerned, which are to be made at any rate, for one year, the parties may agree upon; on the second year—whether the agreement runs by its terms over one year, or whether the debt remains unpaid—the rate is to be 7 per cent; for subsequent years 6 per cent. The law to go into effect May 1st, 1856, and to affect previous agreements, and to be the guide to the courts in computing interest on all sums in suits.

**An interesting forgery case** that had occupied the court for eleven days, was decided at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday. The name of the accused is Leventon Thomas. He is seventy-five years of age, is wealthy and possessed much influence in Washington county, where he resided. His avowed propensities led him to misrepresent, and forge, and sweep away the property of one McKelvie, through misrepresentations and forgery. The latter was one of the principal witnesses in the case. The jury after an absence of two hours returned a verdict of guilty.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A "FRIEND."**—On last Friday night, in Philadelphia, Prudence Ferguson, a member of the Society of Friends, committed suicide by taking laudanum. A few days before she had her neck muffled up, and assigned as the cause that she had a cold, but it was discovered after her death that she had attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, and, not succeeding, wrapped up her neck to hide the gash.

**The Detroit Free Press** states that last week a man, woman, and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh, drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore when the horse broke the ice, or, as is supposed by some, fell through an air hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment, and then all were swept away by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

**An aged mulatto woman**, known as Lucy Roberts, died at her residence in Market street, near Fourth, in Philadelphia. This woman, it is believed from ascertained dates of other events in her life, had reached the age of 106. She was the mother of fourteen children, the youngest of whom only is living, and he is an old man. She was the mother of these children at the period of the American revolution. This aged woman continued to support herself with washing clothes, till within the last year or two of her existence, since which time she has been bedridden. She retained her faculties and her strength till that period.

**RELIAR'S PANORAMA OF N. Y. CITY.**—This fine work of art, which was visited by thousands of our citizens, when on exhibition here, about one year since, will soon be exhibited at Indianapolis again. Also at Elkhart, Franklin, Shelbyville, Greensburg, Martinsville, Bloomington, Greensburg, Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Logansport, Peru, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville, Vincennes, and all the principal towns and cities in the State. We can assure our readers that this work is all the advertisement claims it to be. Mr. Albert Norton is agent for the work.

**Mr. John G. Saxs** failed to meet an engagement to lecture in Albany the other evening in consequence of the snow storm and the slow rate of speed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for which he was slightly censured by the Albany Evening Journal. Thereupon the Burlington Post wrote a note of explanation, in which, with characteristic humor, he says: "I had no motive to break the engagement, and every motive except a loco-motive, to keep it."

**Chinese Slaves.**—Several cargoes of Chinese slaves have recently arrived at Calao, and other ships are expected. A vessel, a short time since, landed five hundred and twelve persons, and had lost one hundred and twenty-two on the passage from Swatow. The mortality among them is very great. The cargo was sold in a few days to good advantage. The owners of farms in the Chinese slaves better workmen than others.

**Books of subscription** have been opened at Pittsburgh, with the view of raising means to improve the navigation of the Ohio river. It is stated that a concentration of effort of the Banks of Trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and perhaps St. Louis.

**A few days ago** some men were engaged in cleaning the snow from the sidewalk near Hoe's foundry, New York, and after digging away a bank of several feet deep, and sleeping quietly beside his bottle. He had taken lodgings on the walk the evening previous, and got snowed under. His breath had made a hole in the snow, and thus he was furnished with fresh air.

**Contingent Electors—What is their Duty?**  
We have received a letter from a gentleman who received the appointment of "Contingent Elector" from the late Democratic State Convention, asking our views as to the nature of that appointment, whether it is expected that, by virtue of his appointment, the "Contingent" will canvass his district, or the State, as the case may be, or whether he is merely to supply the place of the Elector in the event of his death, resignation, or withdrawal from the ticket. It seems to us that "Contingent" could occupy both these positions. First, let him assist the Elector in canvassing the territory assigned to him; and second, let him take the place of the Elector in case of a vacancy. Perhaps it would be well enough, however, for the State Central Committee to issue a circular to the Contingent Electors, giving their understanding of the matter.

**The Evansville Journal** complains that the "Old Lines" at the 8th of January Convention did not nominate any man who had ever been a Whig for a State office. Well, what Whig did the Fusionists nominate for a State office in 1854? Was it Collins, or Tallott, or Noberger, or Mills? According to the best of our recollection, three of these men were renegade Democrats, and the fourth a free roller.

**At a Democratic meeting** at Versailles, Ripley county, on Saturday week, a few unmanly Know Nothings present called on Mr. Yates, one of their tribe, for a speech. This excited the ire of the Democrats, who had called the meeting, and there was for a time a prospect of a fight, when Mr. Yates had the good sense to decline answering the call of his friends.

**A HAND SHAKE.**—Thanking good Dr. H— was invited out to dine, where he met some dozen of beautiful young ladies. The most beautiful, about eighteen years of age, called on Dr. H— to give a toast, and he gave the following:  
"May the beauty which surrounds this table never fade until it fades in the hard labor of bringing up a large family of children."

**Some of the ladies** blushed, and one bright-eyed mix commenced humming—  
"No beauty for me,  
No beauty for me,  
No beauty for me, I'll be."

**The Jeffersonville Railroad Company** have cut an open space through the ice, and now have barges running from Jeffersonville, on the arrival of their cars, to Louisville. Passengers for Louisville will thus save some two hours of time, consumed in going round by way of New Albany.

**GAS AND GAS METERS.**—A singular fact has been brought to light in London, in regard to gas meters. A careful examination of the gas works has established the fact that the lower the quality of gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the meter; that is, the quantity registered is increased in proportion as the quality is deteriorated.

**BRISING THE CASE HOME.**—A writer in the Home Journal, alluding to American and English criticism on American talent, says that, "while all England was resounding with enthusiastic homage to Longfellow and Prescott, America was engaged in a miserable conflict as to whether her great poet was not a plagiarist and her great historian an impostor."

**LUTHERANS IN FRANCE.**—The Lutheran Church of France is found mostly in the Departments on the Rhine, and is mostly German. It has 200 parishes, 266 pastors, 30 or 40 schools having 4,000 pupils, and a college at Strasbourg. Like the Reformed Church it enjoys State patronage. Both together cost the treasury a million and a quarter francs annually, they being on the same footing, in respect to national support, as the Catholic Church.

**CONFIRMED.**—The appointment of Hon. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana, as Commissioner of the General Land Office, was confirmed by the Senate on the 31st.